UBOM v1.0 — Publication Edition

Status: Final Release

License: Open, Free, Unrestricted

Attribution: Not Required

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0.1 Cover Page

Universal Basic Operations Manual (UBOM)

Version 1.0 — Publication Edition

A Universal Framework for Stability, Resilience, and Community Coordination

Status: Final Release

License: Open, free, and unrestricted

Attribution: Not required

Ownership: None

Author Identity: Intentionally anonymous

Purpose: To provide a clear, accessible, globally adaptable operational foundation for communities of any size, in any environment, under any conditions.

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0.2 Preface

Communities everywhere face uncertainty: environmental disruption, economic instability, social fragmentation, and infrastructure failure. Despite these differences in context, people share the same fundamental needs: stability, clarity, connection, and the ability to act together in ways that reduce harm and increase resilience.

The Universal Basic Operations Manual (UBOM) was created as a simple, open framework that any community can use to organize itself, regardless of culture, language, or resources. It is designed to function in low-resource environments, under stress, and across mixed literacy and ability levels.

UBOM is not an institution, a program, or a hierarchy. It does not require permission, certification, or affiliation. It is a shared operational language: a way for people to understand their situation, support one another, and coordinate effectively without centralized control.

This Publication Edition presents UBOM in a polished, narrative form suitable for printing, teaching, and public distribution. It pairs with the Universal Edition, which provides the modular, field-ready toolkit. Together, they form a complete system: one optimized for clarity and communication, the other for direct use under pressure.

UBOM belongs to everyone and to no one. It is open, free, and unrestricted. It may be copied, translated, adapted, and shared without attribution. Its only purpose is to help communities become more stable, more resilient, and more capable of acting together.

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0.3 Introduction

The Universal Basic Operations Manual (UBOM) is a universal framework for organizing stability, resilience, and coordination at any scale: from households and neighborhoods to villages, districts, and networks of communities.

UBOM v1.0 is the first fully realized release of this framework. It is built on three core principles:

1. Universality

UBOM is designed to work in any environment:

- urban or rural
- high-tech or low-tech
- stable or disrupted
- resource-rich or resource-scarce

Its tools are based on patterns of human need and community function that appear everywhere, regardless of culture or geography.

2. Cognitive Inclusivity

UBOM is designed so that people of different ages, abilities, literacy levels, and stress states can still use it. This means:

- short, clear steps
- simple language
- visual models and maps
- repeatable routines
- minimal reliance on specialized knowledge

If a tool cannot be used while tired, stressed, or distracted, it must be simplified.

3. Minimum-Unit Design

UBOM focuses on the smallest meaningful actions that improve stability and coordination. These are called minimum-unit actions. They are:

- easy to understand
- easy to perform
- low-risk
- low-stress

By combining many minimum-unit actions, communities can build powerful, resilient systems without requiring complex planning or heavy infrastructure.

Who UBOM Is For

UBOM is intended for:

- community leaders and organizers
- educators and trainers
- humanitarian responders
- local governments and councils
- neighborhood groups and mutual aid networks
- families and individuals seeking structure in uncertainty

It can be used in preparation, in response, and in long-term recovery and growth.

What This Manual Provides

This Publication Edition presents UBOM as a coherent manual. It includes:

- core principles and models
- daily stability tools
- community tools and micro-roles
- operational tools and protocols
- climate overlays for different environments
- maps and visual models
- education and training guidance
- appendices with symbols, examples, and layouts
- a release seal and version integrity statement

It is designed to be read, printed, shared, and taught.

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0.4 How to Use This Manual

This manual is designed to be flexible. It can be read from beginning to end, or used as a reference.

Recommended Use for Individuals

- Read the Introduction and Core Framework.
- Learn the Daily Stability Tools.
- Practice the personal checklists.
- Share simple tools with others.

Recommended Use for Community Groups

- Read the Core Framework together.
- Adopt the Daily Stability Tools as shared routines.
- Create a Community Needs Map and Resource Map.
- Assign micro-roles and practice coordination.
- Use the protocols during disruptions or stress.

Recommended Use for Organizations

- Integrate UBOM tools into existing programs.
- Use the climate overlays to adapt to local conditions.
- Train staff and volunteers using the Education & Training section.
- Use the maps and models for planning and communication.

Reading Structure

The manual is organized into:

- Core Framework
- Tools
- Protocols
- Checklists
- Overlays
- Maps & Models
- Education & Training
- Appendices
- Release & Closure

Readers may move directly to the sections most relevant to their current needs.

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0.5 Structure of UBOM

UBOM is structured to be both modular and coherent. Each part can stand alone, but all parts reinforce one another.

Core Framework

Defines what UBOM is, what it is not, and the principles that guide all tools and protocols.

Tools

Practical, repeatable actions divided into:

- Daily Stability Tools

- Community Stability Tools
- Operational Tools

Protocols

Structured sequences for:

- safety
- communication
- coordination
- resource distribution
- conflict de-escalation
- field movement
- information integrity
- community activation

Checklists

Quick, stress-proof references for:

- personal stability
- household readiness
- community readiness
- field teams
- rapid assessment
- resource distribution
- communication readiness
- post-event recovery

Climate Overlays

Adjustments for:

- cold
- hot
- wet
- dry
- storm conditions

Maps & Models

Visual structures for:

- needs
- resources
- stability
- resilience
- growth
- tier advancement
- community dynamics
- continuous improvement

Education & Training

How to:

- teach UBOM
- translate UBOM
- localize UBOM
- train micro-roles
- run drills
- build a UBOM hub
- evaluate progress

Appendices

Symbols, examples, layouts, FAQs.

Release & Closure

Version integrity, mirroring, and contribution guidance.

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0.6 Versioning and Release Notes

UBOM v1.0 is the first complete, stable release of the Universal Basic Operations Manual. It is intended to serve as a canonical baseline for all future versions.

Version Numbering

- v1.0: First complete, stable release.
- Future versions (v1.1, v1.2, v2.0, etc.) may add, refine, or reorganize tools, but should preserve the core principles of universality, cognitive inclusivity, and minimum-unit design.

Release Status

- Status: Final
- Edition: Publication Edition (paired with Universal Edition)
- License: Open, free, unrestricted
- Ownership: None
- Attribution: Not required

Changes and Adaptations

Communities are encouraged to:

- adapt UBOM to local conditions
- translate it into local languages
- add locally relevant micro-roles and overlays
- create new maps and models that follow UBOM principles

Local adaptations do not change the core version number. Only widely adopted, formally consolidated changes should be considered for future official versions.

Integrity and Mirroring

To preserve integrity:

- UBOM v1.0 should always be identifiable by its version number and release seal.
- Mirrored copies should include the full Release & Closure section.
- Adaptations may reference UBOM v1.0 as their base, but should clearly indicate local modifications.

UBOM v1.0 is intended to remain valid indefinitely, even as future versions are developed.

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1. Core Framework

The Core Framework defines the foundation of UBOM — the principles, models, and universal rules that make the system work in any environment, with any group, under any conditions. It explains what UBOM is, what it is not, and how its design supports clarity, stability, and coordination.

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1.1 What UBOM Is

The Universal Basic Operations Manual (UBOM) is a simple, open framework for organizing stability, resilience, and coordination in any community. It provides:

- a shared language for needs, resources, and actions
- tools for daily and community stability
- protocols for safety, communication, and coordination
- visual models for understanding and planning
- overlays for different climates and environments

UBOM is designed to be:

- easy to learn
- easy to teach
- easy to adapt
- usable under stress
- accessible across cultures and literacy levels

It is a foundation, not a finished structure. Communities are expected to build on it.

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1.2 What UBOM Is Not

UBOM is not:

- a government or institution
- a replacement for local leadership or culture

- a rigid set of rules
- a proprietary system
- a commercial product
- a political or religious framework

UBOM does not require:

- membership
- certification
- payment
- permission

It does not claim authority over any community. It offers tools that communities may choose to use, adapt, or ignore.

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1.3 Universal Principles

UBOM is built on a set of universal principles that guide all tools, protocols, and models.

Simplicity

Every tool must be simple enough to use under stress.

Clarity

Instructions must be short, direct, and unambiguous.

Inclusivity

Tools must work for people of all ages, abilities, and literacy levels.

Adaptability

Communities must be able to modify UBOM to fit local conditions.

Transparency

Information should be shared openly and clearly.

Non-hierarchy

UBOM supports coordination without requiring centralized control.

Minimum-Unit Action

Small, meaningful actions are the foundation of stability and resilience.

Universality

Tools must work across cultures, languages, and environments.

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1.4 Cognitive Inclusivity Standards

UBOM is designed to be usable by people with different cognitive styles, stress levels, and literacy backgrounds. To achieve this, all tools follow these standards:

Short Steps

Each tool uses the smallest number of steps necessary.

Plain Language

Sentences are simple, direct, and free of jargon.

Visual Support

Maps, symbols, and color codes reinforce understanding.

Repetition

Key tools are repeated across sections to support memory.

Stress-Proofing

Tools must still work when people are tired, overwhelmed, or distracted.

Mixed-Ability Use

No tool should require advanced reading, writing, or technical skills.

Shared Understanding

Tools must be teachable in minutes, not hours.

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1.5 Minimum-Unit Design Philosophy

Minimum-unit design is the foundation of UBOM. It means focusing on the smallest meaningful action that improves stability, clarity, or coordination.

A minimum-unit action must be:

- easy to understand
- easy to perform
- low-risk
- low-stress
- immediately useful

Examples include:

- drinking water
- checking in with a neighbor
- identifying one need
- identifying one resource
- taking one stabilizing action
- updating one point on a map

By combining many minimum-unit actions, communities build strong, resilient systems without requiring complex planning or heavy infrastructure.

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1.6 Stability → Resilience → Growth Model

UBOM organizes community development into three stages:

Stability

Basic needs are met. Routines are predictable. Stress is reduced.

Resilience

The community can handle disruptions without losing stability.

Growth

The community expands its capacity, skills, and systems.

These stages are not rigid. Communities may move forward or backward depending on conditions. UBOM tools support all three stages.

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1.7 Tier System (T0–T4)

The tier system provides a simple way to understand a community’s current state.

T0 — Crisis

Basic needs unmet. High stress. High risk. Immediate action required.

T1 — Stabilizing

Basic needs partially met. Routines forming. Tools beginning to work.

T2 — Stable

Needs met consistently. Routines predictable. Coordination functioning.

T3 — Resilient

Community can absorb shocks. Systems improving. Skills expanding.

T4 — Thriving

Strong resilience. Sustainable systems. High capacity for growth.

The tier system is descriptive, not judgmental. It helps communities understand where they are and what they need next.

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1.8 Universal Safety Rules

UBOM includes universal safety rules that apply in all environments:

- Do not enter unsafe areas alone.
- Share your location before moving.

- Use clear, simple communication.
- Prioritize vulnerable individuals.
- Avoid unnecessary risks.
- Stop if conditions become unclear or dangerous.
- Use the Stoplight Assessment before acting.
- Update others when conditions change.

These rules support predictable, low-risk behavior during stress.

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1.9 Universal Communication Rules

Effective communication is essential for stability and coordination. UBOM uses universal communication rules:

- Speak in short sentences.
- Share one piece of information at a time.
- Confirm understanding.
- Use the Signal Set when verbal communication fails.
- Avoid assumptions.
- Share changes immediately.
- Keep messages neutral and factual.
- Use repeat-back for critical information.

These rules reduce confusion and prevent escalation.

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2. Daily Stability Tools

Daily Stability Tools are simple routines that help individuals maintain clarity, reduce stress, and prevent small problems from becoming larger ones. They are designed to work under pressure, with minimal cognitive load.

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2.1 Daily Stability Check

A short routine performed once or twice a day to maintain personal stability.

Steps:

1. Pause.
2. Breathe slowly.
3. Drink water.
4. Check your body for tension or pain.
5. Identify one need.
6. Identify one useful action.
7. Take that action.

The Daily Stability Check reduces stress and improves clarity.

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2.2 Personal Stability Scan

A quick self-assessment used throughout the day.

Questions:

- Am I hydrated?
- Am I hungry?
- Am I warm or cool enough?
- Am I safe?
- Am I overwhelmed?
- Do I need help?

If any answer indicates strain, take a minimum-unit action.

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2.3 Environment Scan

A short scan of the surroundings to identify risks and resources.

Look for:

- hazards
- weather changes
- people who need help
- safe paths
- resources
- changes since last scan

Use eyes, ears, and awareness. Update others if conditions change.

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2.4 Needs Model

A simple model for identifying needs:

- Immediate needs
- Functional needs
- Stability needs
- Future needs

Identify which category is most relevant and take one useful action.

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2.5 Stoplight Assessment

A quick color-coded assessment:

- Green: safe to proceed
- Yellow: proceed with caution
- Red: stop and reassess

Use before movement, decisions, or tasks.

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2.6 Reset Protocol

A short routine for regaining clarity:

1. Stop.
2. Breathe.

3. Drink water.
4. Identify one priority.
5. Take one stabilizing action.

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2.7 Calm-Start Routine

A morning routine to set stability:

- drink water
- stretch or move gently
- check weather
- check needs
- choose one useful action

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2.8 One Useful Action Method

When overwhelmed, choose one action that improves stability:

- drink water
- check on someone
- update a map
- tidy a space
- prepare a resource

One useful action reduces stress and builds momentum.

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3. Community Stability Tools

Community Stability Tools scale UBOM from the individual level to the neighborhood or group level. They help people maintain awareness, share information, coordinate actions, and support one another with minimal stress and minimal structure. These tools are designed to work in mixed-ability groups, across cultures, and under uncertain conditions.

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3.1 Neighborhood Stability Scan

A short, shared routine used to understand the stability of a neighborhood or group.

Steps:

1. Walk the area or observe from a central point.
2. Identify people who may need support.
3. Identify hazards or risks.
4. Identify available resources.
5. Identify changes since the last scan.
6. Share findings with others.

The Neighborhood Stability Scan helps communities maintain awareness and respond early to emerging needs.

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3.2 Community Needs Map

A simple map showing what the community needs right now.

Categories:

- Immediate needs
- Functional needs
- Stability needs
- Future needs

The map is updated regularly and used during coordination and check-ins.

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3.3 Five-Signal Assessment

A quick assessment using five universal signals:

- Water
- Food
- Safety
- Health
- Communication

Each signal is marked as:

- Green: stable
- Yellow: strained
- Red: unstable

This assessment provides a shared understanding of community conditions.

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3.4 Rapid Resource Map

A simple map showing:

- water sources
- food sources
- tools
- shelter
- heat
- communication points
- skills

The map is updated as conditions change and is used for planning and coordination.

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3.5 Micro-Roles System

Micro-roles are small, low-stress responsibilities that distribute workload and reduce overwhelm.

Examples:

- Water Monitor
- Shade Coordinator
- Map Keeper

- Message Runner
- Safety Watcher
- Supply Tracker
- Calm-Point Person

Each micro-role has one clear task and can be taught in minutes.

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3.6 Community Check-In

A short, structured conversation used to share information and coordinate actions.

Steps:

1. Share needs.
2. Share resources.
3. Share changes.
4. Identify priorities.
5. Assign micro-roles.
6. Take one useful action.

Check-ins reduce confusion and build shared understanding.

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3.7 Stability-First Rule

The Stability-First Rule states:

Stability must be established before coordination or planning.

This means:

- meet immediate needs
- reduce stress
- create predictability
- establish routines

Only after stability is achieved should the community move to resilience and growth.

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3.8 Community Support Model

A simple model for supporting one another:

- Check on people.
- Share information.
- Share resources.
- Offer small actions.
- Maintain routines.
- Reduce stress.

This model strengthens community bonds and improves resilience.

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4. Operational Tools

Operational Tools support coordination, assessment, and action during disruptions, field work, or community-level operations. They are designed to be simple, repeatable, and effective under stress.

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4.1 Rapid Assessment Tool

A structured method for quickly understanding a situation.

Steps:

1. People: Who is here? Who needs help?
2. Environment: What hazards or changes exist?
3. Resources: What is available?
4. Needs: What is required now?
5. Actions: What is the next useful step?

The Rapid Assessment Tool is used at the start of any operation.

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4.2 Resource Mapping Tool

A method for identifying and organizing resources.

Categories:

- water
- food

- tools
- shelter
- heat
- communication
- skills

The map is updated as resources appear, move, or change.

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4.3 Signal Set

A universal set of signals for communication when speech is difficult or impossible.

Examples:

- Raised hand: stop
- Pointing: direction
- Circle motion: gather
- Crossed arms: danger
- Open hand: need help
- Object signals: markers for water, food, hazards, or paths

Signals must be taught and practiced regularly.

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4.4 Micro-Roles Reference

A reference list of micro-roles with one-sentence descriptions.

- Water Monitor: checks water availability and distribution.
- Shade Coordinator: identifies and maintains shade points.
- Map Keeper: updates maps and shares changes.
- Message Runner: carries information between groups.
- Safety Watcher: monitors hazards and alerts others.
- Supply Tracker: monitors food and tools.
- Calm-Point Person: provides grounding and support.

Communities may add or adapt roles as needed.

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4.5 Stability Cycle

A repeating cycle used to maintain stability:

1. Assess
2. Share
3. Prioritize
4. Assign
5. Act
6. Review
7. Adjust

The cycle is used daily or during operations.

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4.6 Response Model

A simple model for responding to events:

- Pause
- Assess
- Communicate
- Act
- Review

This model reduces impulsive decisions and improves outcomes.

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4.7 Coordination Loop

A loop used for group coordination:

- What do we know?
- What do we need?
- What do we have?
- What can we do?
- Who will do it?
- When will we check again?

The loop keeps groups aligned and adaptive.

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4.8 Minimum Viable Operation Rule

The Minimum Viable Operation Rule states:

Do the smallest action that meaningfully improves the situation.

This prevents over-coordination, reduces stress, and keeps operations moving.

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5. Protocols

Protocols are structured, step-by-step procedures designed for clarity under stress. They support safety, communication, coordination, and movement.

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5.1 Basic Safety Protocol

Steps:

1. Stop and assess the situation.
2. Identify hazards.
3. Identify safe areas.
4. Identify people who need help.
5. Move to a safe position.
6. Communicate your status.
7. Take one stabilizing action.
8. Reassess regularly.

This protocol is used before movement, during disruptions, and whenever conditions change.

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5.2 Communication Protocol

Steps:

1. Speak in short sentences.
2. Share one piece of information at a time.
3. Confirm understanding.
4. Use repeat-back for critical details.
5. Use the Signal Set if speech is difficult.
6. Share changes immediately.
7. Keep messages neutral and factual.

This protocol reduces confusion and prevents escalation.

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5.3 Coordination Protocol

Steps:

1. Gather the group.
2. Share needs.
3. Share resources.
4. Identify priorities.
5. Assign micro-roles.

6. Take one useful action.
7. Review progress.
8. Adjust as needed.

The Coordination Protocol keeps groups aligned and adaptive.

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5.4 Resource Distribution Protocol

Steps:

1. Identify available resources.
2. Identify community needs.
3. Prioritize vulnerable individuals.
4. Distribute resources in small units.
5. Track what has been given.
6. Update the Resource Map.
7. Communicate shortages or changes.

This protocol reduces conflict and ensures fairness.

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5.5 Conflict De-Escalation Protocol

Steps:

1. Stay calm.
2. Use a neutral tone.

3. Listen without interrupting.
4. Identify the core need.
5. Offer one small solution.
6. Create space if needed.
7. Reconnect when calm.

This protocol supports stability and reduces harm.

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5.6 Field Movement Protocol

Steps:

1. Perform a Stoplight Assessment.
2. Identify safe paths.
3. Move in pairs or groups.
4. Share destination and timing.
5. Use signals for communication.
6. Avoid unnecessary risks.
7. Check in upon arrival.

This protocol reduces accidents and improves coordination.

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5.7 Information Integrity Protocol

Steps:

1. Verify information before sharing.
2. Use clear, simple language.
3. Avoid assumptions.
4. Share sources when possible.
5. Correct errors immediately.
6. Update maps and boards.
7. Encourage transparency.

This protocol prevents misinformation and confusion.

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5.8 Community Activation Protocol

Steps:

1. Gather key individuals.
2. Share the situation clearly.
3. Update the Needs Map.
4. Update the Resource Map.
5. Assign micro-roles.
6. Establish check-in times.
7. Begin minimum-unit actions.
8. Maintain communication.

This protocol helps communities respond quickly and effectively.

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6. Checklists

Checklists provide quick, stress-proof references that can be used by individuals, households, teams, and communities. They are designed to work under pressure, with minimal cognitive load, and across mixed literacy levels.

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6.1 Personal Stability Checklist

- Drink water.
- Eat something small.
- Check temperature and comfort.
- Assess safety.
- Identify one need.
- Identify one useful action.
- Communicate if needed.

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6.2 Household Readiness Checklist

- Water available.
- Food available.
- Basic tools accessible.
- First-aid supplies present.
- Communication methods known.
- Safe areas identified.
- Routines established.

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6.3 Community Readiness Checklist

- Needs Map created.
- Resource Map created.
- Micro-roles assigned.
- Communication signals known.
- Check-in schedule established.
- Safe paths identified.
- Shade, water, and shelter points marked.

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6.4 Field Team Checklist

- Team members identified.
- Roles assigned.
- Destination known.
- Communication method established.
- Supplies checked.
- Stoplight Assessment completed.
- Return time set.

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6.5 Rapid Assessment Checklist

- People: status and needs.

- Environment: hazards and changes.
- Resources: available and needed.
- Needs: immediate and future.
- Actions: next useful step.

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6.6 Resource Distribution Checklist

- Inventory completed.
- Needs identified.
- Vulnerable individuals prioritized.
- Distribution plan created.
- Tracking method established.
- Communication clear.
- Maps updated.

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6.7 Communication Readiness Checklist

- Signals known.
- Message runners identified.
- Information board updated.
- Contact paths established.
- Repeat-back practiced.
- Neutral language used.

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6.8 Post-Event Recovery Checklist

- Check on all individuals.
- Update Needs Map.
- Update Resource Map.
- Repair or replace essential items.
- Restore routines.
- Debrief as a group.
- Identify improvements.

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7. Climate Overlays

Climate overlays modify UBOM tools and protocols for specific environments. They do not replace the core system; they adjust it so that stability and safety can be maintained under different conditions.

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7.1 Cold Climate Overlay

Cold environments increase risks related to temperature, mobility, and resource availability.

Adjustments:

- Prioritize warmth and insulation.
- Reduce exposure time outdoors.
- Identify heated or sheltered areas.
- Increase checks for hypothermia signs.

- Protect water sources from freezing.
- Use layered clothing and wind barriers.
- Adjust movement routes to avoid ice.

Micro-roles:

- Heat Point Monitor
- Fuel Tracker
- Shelter Checker

Resource Adjustments:

- Heat sources
- Fuel
- Insulation materials
- Warm clothing
- Hot liquids

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7.2 Hot Climate Overlay

Hot environments increase risks related to dehydration, heat stress, and reduced physical capacity.

Adjustments:

- Prioritize hydration.
- Increase shade and cooling points.
- Shift activities to morning and evening.
- Reduce physical exertion during peak heat.

- Monitor for heat exhaustion.
- Increase water distribution frequency.
- Use light, breathable clothing.

Micro-roles:

- Water Monitor
- Shade Coordinator
- Heat Watcher

Resource Adjustments:

- Water
- Shade materials
- Cooling cloths
- Electrolytes

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7.3 Wet Climate Overlay

Wet environments increase risks related to flooding, contamination, and mobility.

Adjustments:

- Identify high-ground points.
- Protect food and supplies from moisture.
- Create dry storage areas.
- Monitor water contamination.

- Adjust movement routes to avoid deep water.
- Increase checks for mold and dampness.

Micro-roles:

- Dry Storage Keeper
- High-Ground Watcher
- Water Safety Monitor

Resource Adjustments:

- Waterproof containers
- Elevated storage
- Dry clothing
- Clean water sources

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7.4 Dry Climate Overlay

Dry environments increase risks related to dehydration, fire, and resource scarcity.

Adjustments:

- Prioritize water conservation.
- Identify fire-safe zones.
- Reduce open flame use.
- Monitor for dust and air quality issues.
- Increase shade and rest periods.

- Track water usage closely.

Micro-roles:

- Water Conservation Monitor
- Fire-Safety Watcher
- Air Quality Checker

Resource Adjustments:

- Water
- Fire-safe tools
- Dust protection
- Shade materials

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7.5 Storm / Extreme Weather Overlay

Storm conditions increase risks related to wind, debris, flooding, and communication failure.

Adjustments:

- Move to sheltered areas.
- Suspend movement.
- Secure loose objects.
- Use short-range communication.
- Increase check-ins.
- Identify safe interior spaces.

- Monitor weather changes frequently.

Micro-roles:

- Shelter Checker
- Wind Watcher
- Communication Runner

Resource Adjustments:

- Shelter materials
- Emergency lighting
- Securing tools
- Communication boards

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7.6 Layering Overlays

Some environments require multiple overlays at once, such as hot-and-dry or cold-and-wet conditions.

Guidelines:

- Apply the most urgent overlay first.
- Combine adjustments from both overlays.
- Assign micro-roles from both sets.
- Update maps to reflect combined risks.
- Increase check-ins during layered conditions.

Layering ensures that UBOM remains effective in complex environments.

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7.7 Climate-Specific Micro-Roles

Climate overlays introduce micro-roles that address environmental risks.

Examples:

- Heat Watcher
- Shade Coordinator
- Water Monitor
- Fuel Tracker
- Dry Storage Keeper
- High-Ground Watcher
- Fire-Safety Watcher
- Air Quality Checker

These roles are simple, low-stress, and easy to teach.

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7.8 Climate-Specific Resource Adjustments

Each climate requires specific resources to maintain stability.

Cold:

Heat sources, fuel, insulation, warm clothing.

Hot:

Water, shade, cooling materials, electrolytes.

Wet:

Waterproof storage, elevated platforms, dry clothing.

Dry:

Water, fire-safe tools, dust protection, shade.

Storm:

Shelter materials, securing tools, emergency lighting.

These adjustments ensure that UBOM tools remain effective in all environments.

——— PAGE BREAK ———

8. Maps & Models

Maps & Models provide visual structures that help communities understand their situation quickly, communicate across language barriers, and coordinate without hierarchy.

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8.1 Universal Needs Map

A visual map showing the community’s needs across four categories:

- Immediate needs
- Functional needs

- Stability needs
- Future needs

The map is updated during check-ins and used for planning.

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8.2 Community Resource Map

A map showing available resources:

- water
- food
- tools
- shelter
- heat
- communication
- skills

Resources are marked with symbols and colors for clarity.

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8.3 Stability Map

A map showing stability levels across the community using color codes:

- Green: stable
- Yellow: strained
- Red: unstable

The Stability Map helps identify where support is needed.

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8.4 Resilience Map

A map showing the community’s ability to handle disruptions.

Categories:

- strong resilience
- moderate resilience
- low resilience

Used for planning and improvement.

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8.5 Growth Map

A map showing opportunities for long-term improvement:

- skills
- infrastructure
- routines
- community connections

The Growth Map supports planning beyond immediate needs.

8.6 Tier Advancement Map

A visual model showing how communities move from T0 to T4.

- T0: Crisis
- T1: Stabilizing
- T2: Stable
- T3: Resilient
- T4: Thriving

Each tier includes indicators and recommended actions.

8.7 UBOM Loop Model

A continuous improvement loop:

- Assess
- Share
- Prioritize
- Assign
- Act
- Review
- Adjust

The loop is used daily and during operations.

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8.8 Four-Quadrant Community Model

A model dividing community function into four quadrants:

- People
- Environment
- Resources
- Actions

This model helps communities understand their situation quickly and clearly.

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9. Education & Training

Education & Training explains how to teach, translate, localize, and spread UBOM quickly and accurately. It supports decentralized adoption and mixed-ability learning.

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9.1 Teaching UBOM

UBOM is designed to be easy to teach in any environment. Teaching focuses on clarity, repetition, and minimum-unit learning.

Guidelines:

- Teach one tool at a time.
- Use short explanations.
- Demonstrate visually when possible.
- Encourage learners to practice immediately.
- Reinforce key concepts through repetition.
- Keep sessions short and predictable.

Teaching Sequence:

1. Daily Stability Tools
2. Community Stability Tools
3. Operational Tools
4. Protocols
5. Maps and Models
6. Climate Overlays

This sequence builds understanding from personal stability to community coordination.

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9.2 Translating UBOM

UBOM is designed to be translated into any language.

Translation Guidelines:

- Use simple, direct language.
- Avoid idioms and complex grammar.
- Keep sentences short.
- Preserve the meaning, not the exact wording.

- Maintain consistency in terms and symbols.
- Test translations with local speakers.

Key Concepts to Preserve:

- minimum-unit actions
- stability → resilience → growth
- tier system
- micro-roles
- universal signals

Translations should remain accessible to all literacy levels.

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9.3 Localizing UBOM

Localization adapts UBOM to local culture, environment, and resources.

Localization Steps:

1. Review local needs and risks.
2. Adapt micro-roles to local skills.
3. Adjust maps to local geography.
4. Modify climate overlays as needed.
5. Add local examples and scenarios.
6. Translate symbols if necessary.

Localization strengthens community ownership and effectiveness.

9.4 Training Micro-Roles

Micro-roles are trained using short, simple sessions.

Training Steps:

1. Explain the role in one sentence.
2. Demonstrate the task.
3. Let the learner practice.
4. Provide feedback.
5. Confirm understanding.
6. Assign the role.

Training should take minutes, not hours.

9.5 Running Community Drills

Drills help communities practice UBOM tools and protocols before they are needed.

Drill Types:

- communication drills
- movement drills
- resource distribution drills
- rapid assessment drills

- check-in drills

Drill Guidelines:

- Keep drills short.
- Focus on one tool at a time.
- Debrief after each drill.
- Identify improvements.

Drills build confidence and reduce stress during real events.

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9.6 Building a UBOM Hub

A UBOM Hub is a central point for coordination, information, and resources.

Hub Components:

- Needs Map
- Resource Map
- Stability Map
- Information board
- Communication signals
- Shade or shelter
- Water access

Hub Functions:

- host check-ins
- share updates
- assign micro-roles
- coordinate actions
- store essential tools

A UBOM Hub strengthens community structure and predictability.

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9.7 Maintaining Cognitive Inclusivity

Cognitive inclusivity ensures that all community members can participate.

Practices:

- use plain language
- avoid long explanations
- use visual aids
- repeat key points
- check for understanding
- allow extra time when needed
- encourage participation from all ages and abilities

Inclusivity increases stability and strengthens community bonds.

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9.8 Evaluating Community Progress

Evaluation helps communities understand their progress and identify improvements.

Evaluation Areas:

- stability routines
- communication clarity
- micro-role effectiveness
- map accuracy
- resource management
- climate overlay use
- tier advancement

Evaluation Methods:

- group discussions
- map reviews
- check-in summaries
- simple surveys
- observation

Evaluation supports continuous improvement.

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10. Appendices

The appendices provide universal reference materials that support all UBOM tools, protocols, and maps.

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10.1 Glossary

Assessment:

A quick evaluation of people, environment, resources, and needs.

Check-In:

A short, structured conversation for sharing information.

Climate Overlay:

Adjustments to UBOM tools for specific environments.

Micro-Role:

A small, simple responsibility assigned to an individual.

Minimum-Unit Action:

The smallest meaningful action that improves stability.

Needs Map:

A visual map showing community needs.

Resource Map:

A map showing available resources.

Signal Set:

A universal set of non-verbal communication signals.

Stability:

A state where basic needs are met and routines are predictable.

Tier System:

A model describing community conditions from T0 to T4.

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10.2 Symbol Set

UBOM uses simple symbols for clarity and accessibility.

Common Symbols:

- Water: droplet
- Food: bowl or grain
- Shelter: roof shape
- Heat: flame
- Tools: wrench or hammer
- Communication: speech bubble
- Hazard: triangle
- Safe area: circle

Symbols should be large, clear, and consistent.

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10.3 Color System

UBOM uses a universal color system:

- Green: stable
- Yellow: strained

- Red: unstable
- Blue: information
- Orange: caution
- White: neutral

Colors are used on maps, boards, and signals.

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10.4 Example Scenarios

Scenario: Heat Wave

- increase water distribution
- create shade points
- shift activities to cooler hours
- monitor for heat exhaustion
- update maps daily

Scenario: Flooding

- move to high ground
- protect supplies from moisture
- monitor water contamination
- adjust movement routes
- increase check-ins

Scenario: Power Outage

- identify alternative lighting

- maintain communication
- protect refrigerated items
- use the Stability Cycle
- update the Needs Map

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10.5 Community Layouts

Basic Layout:

- UBOM Hub at center
- shade or shelter nearby
- water point marked
- resource storage area
- communication board
- safe paths identified

Expanded Layout:

- multiple hubs
- distributed micro-roles
- shared resource stations
- designated rest areas
- climate-specific zones

Layouts should be simple and easy to navigate.

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10.6 Daily Cycles

Morning Cycle:

- Calm-Start Routine
- Needs Map update
- Resource Map update
- micro-role assignments

Midday Cycle:

- hydration check
- environment scan
- stability check

Evening Cycle:

- review actions
- update maps
- prepare for next day

Daily cycles create predictability and reduce stress.

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10.7 Resource Maps

Resource maps show:

- water sources

- food sources
- tools
- shelter
- heat
- communication points
- skills

Maps should be updated frequently and shared widely.

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10.8 Frequently Asked Questions

Is UBOM a program?

No. It is a set of tools.

Does UBOM require training?

Only minimal training is needed.

Can UBOM be adapted?

Yes. Adaptation is encouraged.

Is UBOM free to use?

Yes. It is open and unrestricted.

Who owns UBOM?

No one. It belongs to everyone.

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11. Release Seal & Closure

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11.1 UBOM v1.0 Release Seal

The UBOM v1.0 Release Seal confirms that this document is an official, complete, and unaltered version of the Universal Basic Operations Manual, Version 1.0.

Release Seal Components:

- Version number: v1.0
- Edition: Publication Edition
- Status: Final
- License: Open, free, unrestricted
- Attribution: Not required
- Ownership: None

The Release Seal ensures that communities can verify they are using a complete and accurate version of UBOM.

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11.2 Version Integrity Statement

UBOM v1.0 is a stable, universal framework intended for global use. It may be copied, shared, translated, and adapted without restriction.

Integrity Principles:

- The core principles of universality, cognitive inclusivity, and minimum-unit design must remain intact.
- Tools, protocols, and models may be adapted to local conditions.
- Local adaptations should clearly indicate modifications.
- The version number must remain visible.

This statement ensures that UBOM remains consistent while allowing communities to adapt it freely.

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11.3 Verifying a UBOM Release

To verify that a UBOM document is complete and accurate:

1. Check for the version number (v1.0).
2. Confirm the presence of the Release Seal.
3. Ensure all sections (0–11) are included.
4. Confirm that the license is open and unrestricted.
5. Verify that no ownership or attribution requirements are stated.

Verification ensures that communities are using a trusted version of UBOM.

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11.4 Mirroring UBOM

Mirroring UBOM means creating and distributing identical copies.

Mirroring Guidelines:

- Copy the entire document without changes.
- Preserve the version number and Release Seal.
- Share freely in any format.
- Do not add restrictions or requirements.
- Encourage others to mirror the document.

Mirroring increases access and supports global resilience.

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11.5 Contributing to Future Versions

Communities may contribute improvements, adaptations, and new tools.

Contribution Guidelines:

- Document local adaptations clearly.
- Share examples and scenarios.
- Provide translations when possible.
- Maintain cognitive inclusivity.
- Preserve minimum-unit design.
- Submit improvements to any open UBOM repository or network.

Future versions will be shaped by global community input.

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11.6 Closure Page

UBOM v1.0 is complete.

This manual is open, free, and unrestricted.

It belongs to everyone.

It may be copied, shared, translated, adapted, and taught without permission.

Its purpose is to support stability, resilience, and coordination in all communities.

UBOM is a foundation.

Communities build the rest.

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UBOM v1.0 — Publication Edition Complete

UBOM v1.0 — Universal Edition

Final Release — Universal Edition

Open, Free, Unrestricted

Attribution Not Required

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0. Preface

The Universal Basic Operations Manual (UBOM) is a globally adaptable, cognitively inclusive operational framework for stabilizing communities, improving resilience, and enabling coordinated action under any conditions — from everyday life to crisis environments.

UBOM is:

- Universal — usable in any culture, language, or region
- Minimal — no jargon, no complexity, no prerequisites
- Modular — each component stands alone or integrates with others
- Open — free for all people, forever
- Anonymous — no ownership, no credit, no hierarchy
- Practical — built for real-world use, not theory

This Universal Edition is formatted for:

- translation
- redistribution
- printing
- offline use
- low-bandwidth environments
- field deployment

It is the field-ready, stress-proof version of UBOM.

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0.3 How to Use This Manual

0.4

UBOM is designed to be used in three ways:

1. As a quick-reference field manual

Every section is modular.

You can open to any page and use the tool immediately.

2. As a training and teaching framework

UBOM is structured so communities can:

- teach it
- translate it
- localize it
- practice it
- adopt it

With minimal preparation.

3. As a universal baseline for community operations

UBOM provides a shared language and structure for:

- individuals
- families
- neighborhoods
- field teams
- responders
- local leaders

It is intentionally simple so it can be used under stress, in low-resource environments, and across cultures.

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0.4 Structure of UBOM

UBOM is built from four layers:

Layer 1 — Core Framework

The universal principles and models that everything else rests on.

Layer 2 — Tools

Daily Stability Tools, Community Tools, Operational Tools.

Layer 3 — Protocols & Checklists

Step-by-step actions for safety, communication, coordination, and readiness.

Layer 4 — Overlays & Maps

Climate overlays, resource maps, stability maps, and training structures.

Each layer can be used independently or combined.

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0.5 Versioning and Release Notes

This is UBOM v1.0 — Final Release.

- All modules are complete.
- All tools are stable.
- All overlays are integrated.
- All checklists and protocols are finalized.
- No drafts or scaffolding remain.

Future versions may expand content, but v1.0 is the canonical baseline.

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1. Core Framework

This section defines the foundation of UBOM — the universal principles, cognitive standards, and operational models that make the system work anywhere.

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1.1 What UBOM Is

1.2 UBOM is a universal, open, cognitively inclusive operational manual designed to help any community:

- stabilize
- coordinate
- communicate
- distribute resources
- reduce harm
- build resilience
- grow sustainably

It is:

- non-political
- non-ideological
- non-religious
- non-institutional
- non-proprietary

UBOM belongs to everyone.

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1.3 What UBOM Is Not

1.4

UBOM is not:

- a government program
- a military doctrine
- a religious text
- a psychological manual
- a medical guide
- a replacement for local culture
- a replacement for local leadership
- a hierarchical system

UBOM is a baseline, not a replacement.

Communities add their own culture, wisdom, and structure on top of it.

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1.3 Universal Principles

UBOM is built on nine universal principles:

1. Simplicity First
2. Minimum Viable Action
3. Cognitive Inclusivity
4. Universal Neutrality
5. Local Adaptation
6. Transparency
7. Shared Responsibility
8. Stability Before Efficiency
9. Growth Through Resilience

1.5 Cognitive Inclusivity Standards

1.6

UBOM is designed so that anyone can use it, including:

- children
- elders
- people with limited literacy
- people under stress
- people with cognitive differences
- people with limited formal education

UBOM uses:

- plain language
- short steps
- visual metaphors
- repeatable patterns
- minimal jargon
- modular structure
- predictable formatting

If a tool cannot be used by a stressed, tired, overwhelmed person, it is redesigned.

1.5 Minimum-Unit Design Philosophy

Every UBOM tool is built from minimum units:

- the smallest possible action
- that produces a meaningful improvement
- with the least cognitive load
- using the fewest resources
- in the shortest time

Minimum-unit design is the backbone of UBOM.

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1.7 Stability → Resilience → Growth Model

1.8

UBOM organizes community development into three phases:

Phase 1 — Stability

Stop decline and restore basic function.

Phase 2 — Resilience

Build systems that can absorb shocks.

Phase 3 — Growth

Expand capacity, capability, and opportunity.

Communities move through these phases at different speeds.

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1.7 Tier System Overview (T0–T4)

T0 — Crisis

T1 — Stabilizing

T2 — Resilient

T3 — Growing

T4 — Thriving

UBOM tools work at every tier.

1.9 Universal Safety Rules
1.10

1. Do not create new danger.
2. Do not move faster than conditions allow.
3. Do not isolate yourself unnecessarily.
4. Do not withhold critical information.
5. Do not escalate conflict.
6. Do not assume others know what you know.
7. Do not ignore early warning signs.

These rules override all others.

1.9 Universal Communication Rules

1. Short sentences
2. One idea at a time
3. Confirm understanding
4. Use signals when words fail
5. Share information openly

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2. Daily Stability Tools

Daily Stability Tools are designed to reduce stress, increase clarity, prevent escalation, and support predictable routines. They work for individuals, households, and anyone operating under pressure.

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2.1 Daily Stability Check

2.2

A 30-second self-check to prevent small problems from becoming big ones.

Steps (30 seconds total):

1. Body:

   “Am I hungry, thirsty, tired, or in pain?”

2. Breath:

   “Is my breathing fast, shallow, or tight?”

3. Environment:

   “Is anything around me unsafe or unstable?”

4. Tasks:

   “What is the one useful action I can take next?”

5. Connection:

   “Do I need to communicate something to someone?”

Purpose:

To reset awareness, reduce overwhelm, and restore clarity.

When to use:

Morning, mid-day, evening, before decisions, after stress, during transitions.

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2.3 The 5-Point Personal Stability Scan
2.4

A deeper, 2-minute check for personal stability.

The 5 Points:

1. Physical State

   Hunger, hydration, sleep, pain, illness.

2. Emotional State

   Calm, stressed, overwhelmed, numb, irritated.

3. Cognitive State

   Clear, foggy, distracted, overloaded.

4. Environmental State

   Safe, noisy, chaotic, unstable, unpredictable.

5. Social State

   Connected, isolated, misunderstood, in conflict.

How to use:

Rate each point as Green (stable), Yellow (watch), or Red (needs action).

Purpose:

To identify early signs of instability before they escalate.

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2.3 The 60-Second Environment Scan

A rapid scan to detect environmental risks.

Steps:

1. Look:
   What is happening around me?

2. Listen:
   What sounds indicate risk or change?

3. Smell:
   Smoke, chemicals, gas, decay, fire.

4. Feel:
   Temperature, vibration, ground stability.

5. Check:
   Exits, obstacles, people, weather, hazards.

Purpose:

To prevent accidents, avoid danger, and maintain situational awareness.

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2.5 The 3-Layer Needs Model

2.6

A simple model for understanding what needs attention first.

Layer 1 — Immediate Needs

Food, water, warmth, safety, medical issues.

Layer 2 — Functional Needs

Tools, information, communication, mobility.

Layer 3 — Stability Needs

Routine, clarity, connection, predictability.

Purpose:

To prioritize actions and avoid overwhelm.

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2.5 The Stoplight Self-Assessment

A color-coded self-check.

- Green: I am stable and functioning.
- Yellow: I am strained or uncertain.
- Red: I am overwhelmed or unsafe.

Purpose:

To communicate your state quickly to others.

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2.7 The 3-Step Reset Protocol
2.8

A fast reset when overwhelmed.

Step 1 — Pause

Stop moving. Stop talking. Stop deciding.

Step 2 — Breathe

Four slow breaths.

Step 3 — Choose One Useful Action

Pick the smallest action that improves stability.

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2.7 The 2-Minute Calm-Start Routine

A morning routine to reduce stress.

1. Drink water
2. Slow breaths
3. Quick body check
4. Quick environment check
5. Choose one useful action

2.9 The One Useful Action Method

2.10

When overwhelmed, choose:

- the smallest
- simplest
- most stabilizing

Action available.

Examples:

- drink water
- open a window
- send a message
- pick up one item
- step outside
- sit down
- write one task

Purpose:

This method prevents paralysis.

3. Community Stability Tools

These tools scale UBOM from individuals to neighborhoods and small communities. They support awareness, coordination, and shared responsibility.

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3.1 Neighborhood Stability Scan
3.2

A 5-minute scan to understand the stability of a small community area.

Indicators:

1. People: calm, stressed, confused, in conflict
2. Movement: purposeful, wandering, clustering
3. Resources: visible, accessible, missing
4. Environment: hazards, noise spikes, weather issues
5. Signals: distress, requests for help, missing communication

Output:

Green (stable), Yellow (watch), Red (needs action)

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3.3 Community Needs Map
3.4

A simple map of what the community needs right now.

Four Categories:

1. Immediate Needs
2. Functional Needs
3. Stability Needs

4. Future Needs

How to create it (5 minutes):

1. Gather 2–5 people.
2. Draw a simple map.
3. Mark needs with symbols or colors.
4. Prioritize by urgency.
5. Assign micro-roles.
6. Share the map.

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3.3 The 5-Signal Community Assessment
3.4

A rapid assessment using five universal signals:

1. Safety
2. Health
3. Resources
4. Communication
5. Function

Each rated Green, Yellow, or Red.

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3.5 Rapid Resource Map
3.6

A fast way to understand what resources exist.

Steps (5–10 minutes):

1. Draw a simple map.
2. Mark physical resources.
3. Mark human skills.
4. Mark information resources.
5. Mark gaps.
6. Mark risks.
7. Share the map.

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3.5 Micro-Roles System
3.6

Micro-roles are tiny, low-stress responsibilities.

Examples:

- Water Checker
- Weather Watcher
- Communication Runner
- Tool Keeper
- Elder Support
- Child Support
- Safety Spotter
- Resource Tracker
- Calm-Point Person

Rules:

1. Voluntary
2. Small
3. Rotating
4. Prevent burnout
5. Increase stability

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3.7 The 10-Minute Community Check-In
3.8

Steps:

1. Gather 3–10 people.
2. Each person shares:
   - one need
   - one resource
   - one concern
   - one useful action
3. Update the Needs Map.
4. Assign or rotate micro-roles.
5. Confirm communication signals.

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3.7 The Stability First Rule
3.8

Before doing anything else, ask:

“Will this action increase or decrease stability?”

If it decreases stability, do not do it.

3.9 The 4-Layer Community Support Model

3.10

Layer 1 — Self

Personal stability tools.

Layer 2 — Household

Shared routines, communication, resource management.

Layer 3 — Neighborhood

Micro-roles, needs maps, check-ins.

Layer 4 — Community

Coordination, resource distribution, resilience building.

4. Operational Tools

Operational Tools are the backbone of UBOM’s practical, real-world functionality. They support assessment, coordination, communication, and action during disruptions, uncertainty, or routine community operations. Every tool is designed to work under stress, with minimal resources, and across all cultures.

4.1 Rapid Assessment Tool

A fast, universal assessment for any situation — crisis, disruption, or routine.

The Four Assessment Questions:

1. What is happening?

   Describe the situation in one sentence.

2. What is needed?

   Identify the immediate needs.

3. What resources exist?

   People, tools, information, space.

4. What is the smallest useful action?

   Choose one minimum-unit action.

Purpose:

To prevent overwhelm and guide immediate action.

When to use:

At the start of any situation, when conditions change, when confusion rises, or when people disagree on priorities.

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4.2 Resource Mapping Tool

A structured way to understand what a community has — and what it lacks.

Three Resource Categories:

1. Physical Resources

Food, water, tools, shelter, heat, transportation.

2. Human Resources

   Skills, knowledge, availability, mobility.

3. Information Resources

   Communication channels, local knowledge, maps, contacts.

Steps:

1. Draw a simple map.
2. Mark physical resources.
3. Mark human resources.
4. Mark information resources.
5. Identify gaps.
6. Identify risks.
7. Share the map.

Purpose:

To coordinate resources without central authority.

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4.3 Signal Set (Universal Communication Signals)

A simple set of signals for when words fail or clarity is needed.

Hand Signals:

- Stop: hand up, palm forward

- Come here: hand waving inward
- Help needed: both arms raised
- Danger: arm pointing sharply
- OK / Stable: thumbs up
- Not OK / Unstable: thumbs down

Object Signals:

- Cloth or flag:
  - Red = danger
  - Yellow = caution
  - Green = stable

Light Signals:

- One flash = attention
- Two flashes = OK
- Three flashes = help needed

Purpose:

To maintain communication when noise, stress, or distance makes speech unreliable.

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4.4 Micro-Roles Cheat Sheet

A quick reference for assigning tiny, low-stress responsibilities.

Stability Roles:

- Water Checker
- Weather Watcher
- Safety Spotter
- Calm-Point Person
- Elder Support
- Child Support

Resource Roles:

- Tool Keeper
- Food Monitor
- Supply Tracker
- Fire Watch
- Heat Monitor

Communication Roles:

- Message Runner
- Signal Watcher
- Information Collector
- Neighborhood Connector

Coordination Roles:

- Task Organizer
- Check-In Lead
- Map Keeper
- Micro-Role Rotator

Purpose:

To distribute responsibility and prevent burnout.

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4.5 24-Hour Stability Cycle

A simple daily rhythm for communities.

Four Phases:

1. Morning Reset
   Stability checks, environment scan, one useful action.

2. Mid-Day Coordination
   Check-ins, resource updates, micro-role rotation.

3. Evening Review
   Needs map update, safety check, communication summary.

4. Night Quiet
   Reduced movement, safety monitoring, rest.

Purpose:

To create predictability and reduce stress.

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4.6 The 3-Phase Response Model

A universal model for responding to any situation.

Phase 1 — Stabilize

Stop decline. Address immediate needs.

Phase 2 — Organize

Assign micro-roles. Share information. Map resources.

Phase 3 — Restore

Repair, rebuild, reconnect. Return to routine.

Purpose:

To prevent chaos and guide communities through disruption.

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4.7 The 7-Step Coordination Loop

A repeatable loop for community coordination.

1. Assess
2. Share
3. Prioritize
4. Assign
5. Act
6. Review
7. Adjust

Purpose:

To keep communities aligned without hierarchy.

——— PAGE BREAK ———

4.8 The Minimum Viable Operation Rule

The smallest operation that meaningfully improves stability is the correct one.

Examples:

- One person checking water
- One person watching weather
- One person updating the needs map
- One person running messages

Purpose:

To prevent over-coordination and reduce cognitive load.

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5. Protocols

Protocols are step-by-step actions designed for clarity under stress. They are short, universal, cognitively inclusive, and easy to teach.

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5.1 Basic Safety Protocol

Step 1 — Stop

Pause movement, talking, and decisions.

Step 2 — Scan

Look, listen, smell, feel. Identify hazards.

Step 3 — Stabilize

Remove immediate danger. Move to a safer position.

Step 4 — Communicate

Signal your status. Share what you see. Confirm understanding.

Step 5 — Act

Take the smallest useful action.

Purpose:

To prevent accidents and reduce harm.

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5.2 Communication Protocol

Step 1 — One Idea

Speak one idea at a time.

Step 2 — Short Sentences

Use simple, direct language.

Step 3 — Confirm

Ask: “Can you repeat what you heard?”

Step 4 — Signals

Use hand or object signals if needed.

Step 5 — Share

Pass information to others.

Purpose:

To prevent confusion and ensure clarity.

——— PAGE BREAK ———

5.3 Coordination Protocol

Step 1 — Gather

Bring 2–10 people together.

Step 2 — Share

Each person states:

- one need
- one resource
- one concern
- one useful action

Step 3 — Prioritize

Choose the top 1–3 actions.

Step 4 — Assign

Use micro-roles. Keep roles small.

Step 5 — Act

Take the smallest useful action.

Step 6 — Review

Check progress after 10–30 minutes.

Purpose:

To coordinate without hierarchy.

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5.4 Resource Distribution Protocol

Step 1 — Identify Resources

What exists? Where is it? Who controls it?

Step 2 — Identify Needs

Use the Community Needs Map.

Step 3 — Prioritize

Immediate needs first. Vulnerable people first.

Step 4 — Distribute

Use micro-roles to manage flow.

Step 5 — Record

Track what was given and where.

Step 6 — Review

Identify gaps and adjust.

Purpose:

To prevent conflict and ensure fairness.

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5.5 Conflict De-Escalation Protocol

Step 1 — Lower Your Voice

Speak slowly and quietly.

Step 2 — Create Space

Increase physical distance.

Step 3 — Acknowledge

Say: “I hear you.”

Step 4 — Clarify

Ask: “What do you need right now?”

Step 5 — Offer Options

Provide 2–3 simple choices.

Step 6 — Exit if Needed

If unsafe, leave the area.

Purpose:

To reduce tension and prevent escalation.

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5.6 Field Movement Protocol

Step 1 — Plan

Where are you going? Why? How long will it take?

Step 2 — Pair

Move in pairs or small groups.

Step 3 — Signal

Share your route and return time.

Step 4 — Scan

Use the 60-Second Environment Scan.

Step 5 — Move

Slow, steady, predictable movement.

Step 6 — Check-In

Confirm arrival and return.

Purpose:

To reduce risk during movement.

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5.7 Information Integrity Protocol

Step 1 — Verify

Check information with at least one other person.

Step 2 — Simplify

Remove unnecessary details.

Step 3 — Clarify

State information in one sentence.

Step 4 — Share

Pass information to others.

Step 5 — Update

Correct errors quickly.

Purpose:

To prevent misinformation and confusion.

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5.8 Community Activation Protocol

Step 1 — Signal

Use hand or object signals to gather people.

Step 2 — Assess

Use the 5-Signal Community Assessment.

Step 3 — Map

Update the Community Needs Map.

Step 4 — Assign

Distribute micro-roles.

Step 5 — Act

Take the smallest useful action.

Step 6 — Review

Check progress after 10–30 minutes.

Purpose:

To mobilize communities quickly and calmly.

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6. Checklists

Checklists are the backbone of UBOM’s practical usability. They are designed to be:

- cognitively inclusive
- stress-proof
- fast to use
- easy to teach
- easy to translate
- effective in low-resource environments

Each checklist follows the UBOM rule:

“If you cannot use it while tired, stressed, or distracted, it must be simplified.”

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6.1 Personal Stability Checklist

6.2

A quick daily or situational self-check.

Physical

- Have I eaten recently
- Have I had water
- Am I warm or cool enough
- Am I injured or in pain
- Do I need rest

Emotional

- Am I calm, stressed, overwhelmed, or numb
- Do I need a pause
- Do I need support

Cognitive

- Am I thinking clearly
- Am I overloaded
- Do I need to simplify

Environmental

- Is my environment safe
- Are there hazards
- Do I need to move

Connection

- Do I need to communicate something
- Do I need help
- Does someone need to hear from me

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6.3 Household Readiness Checklist
6.4

A simple readiness baseline for any household.

Basic Needs

- Water available
- Food available
- Heat/cooling available
- Light source available
- First-aid basics available

Tools

- Basic tools accessible
- Communication device charged
- Batteries available
- Maps or directions known

Information

Household members know:

- meeting point

- communication plan
- basic signals
- basic safety rules

Environment

- Clear exits
- Safe walking paths
- No major hazards
- Weather awareness

Routine

- Daily check-ins
- Shared responsibilities
- Predictable rhythms

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6.3 Community Readiness Checklist

A readiness baseline for neighborhoods or small communities.

People

- Micro-roles assigned
- Vulnerable individuals identified
- Contact paths known
- Check-in schedule set

Resources

- Community Needs Map updated
- Resource Map updated
- Tools shared or pooled
- Water and food points known

Communication

- Signals understood
- Message runners identified
- Information board or hub established
- Rumor control process in place

Environment

- Safe gathering points
- Clear movement paths
- Weather plan
- Hazard awareness

Coordination

- 10-Minute Check-In routine
- Priority list visible
- Rotation of roles
- Review cycle active

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6.5 Field Team Checklist

6.6

For small groups performing tasks or assessments.

Before Deployment

- Purpose clear
- Route known
- Return time set
- Pair or group assigned
- Communication method confirmed

Equipment

- Water
- Light
- Basic tools
- First-aid basics
- Map or sketch
- Signals understood

During Movement

- Slow, predictable movement
- Environment scans
- Check-ins at intervals
- Avoid unnecessary risks

On Arrival

- Rapid Assessment Tool
- Resource Mapping Tool
- Update Needs Map
- Share findings

Return

- Confirm safe return
- Share information
- Update community maps
- Review and adjust

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6.5 Rapid Assessment Checklist

A quick reference for the Rapid Assessment Tool.

1. What is happening

   One-sentence description.

2. What is needed

   Immediate, functional, and stability needs.

3. What resources exist

   People, tools, information, space.

4. What is the smallest useful action

   One minimum-unit action.

6.7 Resource Distribution Checklist
6.8

For fair and calm distribution.

Before Distribution

- Resources identified
- Needs identified
- Priority groups identified
- Distribution point chosen

During Distribution

- Clear signals
- Predictable flow
- Micro-roles active
- Calm environment

After Distribution

- Record what was given
- Identify gaps
- Update Needs Map
- Plan next steps

6.7 Communication Readiness Checklist

Ensures communication stays clear.

People

- Message runners ready
- Signal watchers ready
- Information collectors ready

Tools

- Charged devices
- Backup power
- Light signals
- Written notes

Information

- Clear message format
- Confirmed understanding
- Shared updates
- Rumor control

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6.9 Post-Event Recovery Checklist
6.10

For recovery after disruption.

Safety

- Hazards removed

- Injuries addressed
- Environment stable

People

- Check on vulnerable individuals
- Emotional support
- Reconnection

Resources

- Update Resource Map
- Identify losses
- Identify needs
- Begin repairs

Routine

- Restore daily rhythms
- Reassign micro-roles
- Rebuild predictability

Review

- What worked
- What failed
- What needs improvement

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7. Climate Overlays

Climate Overlays modify UBOM’s core tools, protocols, and checklists so they remain effective in different environmental conditions. They are:

- simple
- modular
- stackable
- culturally neutral
- resource-aware
- globally adaptable

Each overlay includes:

- risks
- adjustments
- micro-roles
- resource priorities
- movement guidance
- communication considerations

Overlays can be used individually or combined.

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7.1 Cold Climate Overlay

7.2

Cold environments increase risks related to:

- hypothermia
- frostbite

- reduced mobility
- reduced dexterity
- slower movement
- fuel scarcity
- isolation
- equipment failure

Key Adjustments

Daily Stability Tools

- Increase frequency of environment scans.
- Prioritize warmth and hydration.
- Use shorter outdoor tasks.

Community Tools

- Add “Heat Points” to the Resource Map.
- Add “Warm-Up Cycles” to routines.
- Increase check-ins for vulnerable individuals.

Operational Tools

- Reduce movement radius.
- Increase pair movement.
- Add fuel tracking to Resource Maps.

Cold-Specific Micro-Roles

- Heat Monitor

- Fuel Tracker
- Warm-Up Coordinator
- Ice/Slip Spotter
- Shelter Checker

Resource Priorities

1. Heat sources
2. Insulation
3. Water (prevent freezing)
4. High-calorie food
5. Dry clothing

Movement Guidance

- Short, predictable routes
- Frequent warm-up stops
- Avoid ice zones
- Move in pairs or groups

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7.2 Hot Climate Overlay

Hot environments increase risks related to:

- dehydration
- heat exhaustion
- heat stroke

- reduced cognitive clarity
- rapid fatigue
- water scarcity

Key Adjustments

Daily Stability Tools

- Increase hydration checks.
- Reduce mid-day activity.
- Use shade-based routines.

Community Tools

- Add “Shade Points” to the Resource Map.
- Add water rotation micro-roles.
- Increase frequency of personal stability scans.

Operational Tools

- Shift activity to morning/evening.
- Reduce load carried during movement.
- Increase rest cycles.

Hot-Specific Micro-Roles

- Water Monitor
- Shade Coordinator
- Heat Watcher
- Hydration Runner

- Cooling Point Keeper

Resource Priorities

1. Water
2. Shade
3. Electrolytes
4. Light clothing
5. Cooling materials

Movement Guidance

- Avoid mid-day movement
- Move slowly and lightly
- Prioritize shaded routes
- Increase check-ins

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7.3 Wet Climate Overlay

Wet environments increase risks related to:

- flooding
- slips and falls
- contamination
- mold
- equipment failure
- transportation disruption

Key Adjustments

Daily Stability Tools

- Increase environment scans for water hazards.
- Prioritize dry storage.
- Increase sanitation awareness.

Community Tools

- Add “Dry Points” to the Resource Map.
- Track water flow patterns.
- Identify high-ground gathering points.

Operational Tools

- Use waterproof containers.
- Elevate supplies.
- Adjust movement routes.

Wet-Specific Micro-Roles

- Flood Watcher
- Dry Storage Keeper
- Water Flow Tracker
- Sanitation Monitor
- High-Ground Coordinator

Resource Priorities

1. Dry storage
2. Waterproofing
3. Clean water
4. Elevated shelter
5. Sanitation supplies

Movement Guidance

- Avoid fast water
- Avoid slippery surfaces
- Use elevated paths
- Move slowly and deliberately

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7.4 Dry Climate Overlay

Dry environments increase risks related to:

- dehydration
- dust inhalation
- fire
- crop failure
- resource scarcity
- long-distance travel

Key Adjustments

Daily Stability Tools

- Increase hydration checks.
- Add dust-awareness steps.
- Prioritize shade and rest.

Community Tools

- Add “Water Points” to the Resource Map.
- Track fire risks.
- Add dust-safe storage.

Operational Tools

- Reduce long-distance movement.
- Increase water carrying capacity.
- Add fire-safe zones.

Dry-Specific Micro-Roles

- Water Scout
- Dust Monitor
- Fire Watch
- Shade Coordinator
- Long-Route Planner

Resource Priorities

1. Water
2. Shade
3. Dust protection
4. Fire-safe tools

5. Long-lasting food

Movement Guidance

- Move early or late
- Carry extra water
- Avoid exposed routes
- Use predictable pacing

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7.5 Storm / Extreme Weather Overlay

Storm environments increase risks related to:

- wind
- lightning
- falling debris
- flooding
- power loss
- communication failure

Key Adjustments

Daily Stability Tools

- Increase frequency of environment scans.
- Add “shelter readiness” checks.
- Reduce outdoor activity.

Community Tools

- Add “Storm Shelters” to the Resource Map.
- Add “Wind-Safe Zones.”
- Add “Power-Loss Plans.”

Operational Tools

- Suspend non-essential movement.
- Use short-range communication.
- Increase check-ins.

Storm-Specific Micro-Roles

- Shelter Checker
- Wind Watcher
- Lightning Spotter
- Power Monitor
- Emergency Runner

Resource Priorities

1. Shelter
2. Light sources
3. Water
4. Communication tools
5. First-aid supplies

Movement Guidance

- Avoid movement during peak storm
- Stay low and sheltered
- Avoid trees and power lines
- Use short, essential routes only

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7.6 How to Layer Overlays with Core UBOM

Climate overlays do not replace UBOM tools — they modify them.

Layering Rules

1. Start with the core tool.
2. Apply climate adjustments.
3. Add micro-roles.
4. Update maps.
5. Update routines.

Example

A Daily Stability Check in a hot climate becomes:

- drink water
- check shade
- reduce mid-day activity
- choose one useful action

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7.7 Climate-Specific Micro-Roles

A consolidated list of micro-roles across all climates.

Cold

- Heat Monitor
- Fuel Tracker
- Warm-Up Coordinator
- Ice Spotter
- Shelter Checker

Hot

- Water Monitor
- Shade Coordinator
- Heat Watcher
- Hydration Runner
- Cooling Point Keeper

Wet

- Flood Watcher
- Dry Storage Keeper
- Water Flow Tracker
- Sanitation Monitor
- High-Ground Coordinator

Dry

- Water Scout

- Dust Monitor
- Fire Watch
- Shade Coordinator
- Long-Route Planner

Storm

- Shelter Checker
- Wind Watcher
- Lightning Spotter
- Power Monitor
- Emergency Runner

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7.8 Climate-Specific Resource Adjustments

A consolidated list of resource priorities.

Cold

- Heat
- Insulation
- Water (prevent freezing)
- High-calorie food
- Dry clothing

Hot

- Water

- Shade
- Electrolytes
- Light clothing
- Cooling materials

Wet

- Dry storage
- Waterproofing
- Clean water
- Elevated shelter
- Sanitation supplies

Dry

- Water
- Shade
- Dust protection
- Fire-safe tools
- Long-lasting food

Storm

- Shelter
- Light
- Water
- Communication tools
- First-aid supplies

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8. Maps & Models

Maps & Models are the visual backbone of UBOM. They allow communities to:

- understand their situation at a glance
- communicate across language barriers
- coordinate without hierarchy
- teach UBOM quickly
- adapt UBOM to local conditions

Each map is designed to be:

- drawable in under 60 seconds
- teachable in under 5 minutes
- usable by anyone
- scalable from household to region

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8.1 Universal Needs Map

A simple, universal map of human needs.

Draw a circle divided into four quadrants:

Quadrant 1 — Immediate Needs
Food, water, warmth, safety, medical.

Quadrant 2 — Functional Needs

Tools, information, communication, mobility.

Quadrant 3 — Stability Needs

Routine, predictability, connection, clarity.

Quadrant 4 — Future Needs

Repairs, planning, training, resilience building.

Purpose:

To identify what needs attention first.

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8.2 Community Resource Map

A simple map of what a community has — and where it is.

How to Draw It (2 minutes):

1. Draw a rough outline of the area.
2. Mark key locations:
   - water
   - food
   - tools
   - shelter
   - heat
   - communication
3. Mark skills:
   - medical
   - mechanical

- caregiving
- translation
- construction

4. Mark gaps.
5. Mark risks.

Purpose:

To coordinate resources without central authority.

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8.3 Stability Map

A map showing the stability of different areas.

Color Code

- Green: stable
- Yellow: strained
- Red: unstable

How to Use

1. Draw the area.
2. Color each section based on stability.
3. Update daily or after major events.
4. Use the map to guide micro-roles and priorities.

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8.4 Resilience Map

A map showing the community’s ability to absorb shocks.

Three Layers

- People (skills, health, availability)
- Systems (water, food, communication, mobility)
- Structures (buildings, shelters, roads, storage)

Purpose:

To guide long-term resilience building.

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8.5 Growth Map

A map showing opportunities for improvement.

Four Growth Areas

- Skills
- Resources
- Connections
- Systems

Purpose:

To guide sustainable community growth.

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8.6 Tier Advancement Map

A simple map showing how communities move from T0 to T4.

T0 → T1: Stabilization

Immediate needs met, basic safety, basic communication.

T1 → T2: Resilience

Routines established, micro-roles active, resource maps stable.

T2 → T3: Growth

Training, improved systems, expanded capacity.

T3 → T4: Thriving

Strong resilience, sustainable systems, community leadership.

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8.7 The UBOM Loop Model

A universal model for continuous improvement.

The Loop

1. Assess
2. Share
3. Prioritize
4. Assign
5. Act

6. Review
7. Adjust

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8.8 The 4-Quadrant Community Model

A simple model for understanding community dynamics.

Quadrant 1 — People

Health, skills, availability.

Quadrant 2 — Resources

Physical, human, informational.

Quadrant 3 — Environment

Weather, hazards, infrastructure.

Quadrant 4 — Systems

Routines, communication, coordination.

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8. Education & Training

This section explains how to teach, translate, localize, and train UBOM so it spreads quickly, accurately, and without hierarchy. Everything here is designed for:

- low-resource environments
- multilingual communities
- mixed-literacy groups
- rapid adoption
- decentralized training

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9.1 How to Teach UBOM

UBOM is designed to be taught in under 1 hour, even to mixed-ability groups.

Teaching Principles

1. Start with stability.

   Teach Daily Stability Tools first.

2. Use visuals.

   Draw maps and models as you teach.

3. Use repetition.

   Repeat key tools 2–3 times.

4. Use micro-roles.

   Assign tiny teaching roles to participants.

5. Use real examples.

   Teach using local situations.

6. Keep sessions short.
   10–15 minute segments.

Teaching Sequence (Recommended)

1. Daily Stability Tools
2. Community Tools
3. Micro-Roles
4. Needs Map
5. Resource Map
6. Coordination Loop
7. Climate Overlays

Purpose:
To spread UBOM quickly and accurately.

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9.2 How to Translate UBOM

UBOM is intentionally designed for easy translation.

Translation Rules

1. Translate meaning, not words.
2. Use local terms.
3. Keep sentences short.
4. Use visuals.
5. Test with mixed-ability groups.

What Not to Translate

- UBOM acronym
- Color codes
- Signal shapes
- Map structures

These remain universal.

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9.3 How to Localize UBOM

Localization adapts UBOM to local culture, environment, and resources.

Localization Steps

1. Identify local risks.
2. Identify local strengths.
3. Adapt micro-roles.
4. Adapt resource maps.
5. Adapt routines.
6. Adapt communication.

Purpose:

To make UBOM feel native to the community.

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9.4 How to Train Micro-Roles

Micro-roles are the fastest way to activate a community.

Training Steps

1. Explain the role in one sentence.
2. Demonstrate the action.
3. Practice once.
4. Rotate.
5. Confirm understanding.

Training Time:

1–3 minutes per micro-role.

Purpose:

To distribute responsibility and reduce stress.

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9.5 How to Run a Community Drill

A drill is a short practice session.

Steps

1. Choose a scenario.
2. Gather 5–20 people.
3. Assign micro-roles.
4. Run the scenario for 10–20 minutes.
5. Review:

- What worked
- What failed
- What needs improvement

6. Update maps.

Purpose:

To build confidence and reduce fear during real events.

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9.6 How to Build a Local UBOM Hub

A UBOM Hub is a small, local coordination point.

Hub Components

- Needs Map
- Resource Map
- Signal board
- Micro-roles list
- Daily/weekly routines
- Contact paths

How to Build It

1. Choose a central location.
2. Post maps and signals.
3. Assign a Map Keeper.
4. Hold weekly check-ins.
5. Update maps regularly.

Purpose:

To create a stable, predictable community anchor.

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9.7 How to Maintain Cognitive Inclusivity

Cognitive inclusivity ensures everyone can participate.

Rules

1. Use plain language.
2. Use short steps.
3. Use visuals.
4. Use repetition.
5. Avoid jargon.
6. Avoid assumptions.
7. Check understanding.
8. Invite participation.

Purpose:

To ensure no one is left behind.

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9.8 How to Evaluate Community Progress

A simple evaluation method.

Three Questions

1. Are people more stable
2. Are routines more predictable
3. Are resources more organized

Three Indicators

- fewer conflicts
- fewer surprises
- fewer emergencies

Purpose:

To measure progress without judgment.

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9. Appendices

The appendices are designed to be:

- universal
- simple
- visual
- cognitively inclusive
- translation-friendly
- field-ready

They contain the reference materials that support all UBOM tools, protocols, and maps.

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10.1 Glossary (Plain-Language)

Assessment

A quick check of what is happening and what is needed.

Basic Needs

Food, water, warmth, safety, medical care.

Check-In

A short conversation to share needs, resources, and concerns.

Climate Overlay

A set of adjustments for different environments.

Community Hub

A central place where maps, signals, and information are posted.

Daily Stability Tools

Short routines that help people stay calm, aware, and stable.

Environment Scan

A quick look, listen, smell, and feel to detect risks.

Micro-Roles

Tiny, low-stress responsibilities anyone can take on.

Minimum-Unit Action

The smallest action that meaningfully improves stability.

Needs Map

A simple map showing what the community needs right now.

Resource Map

A map showing what resources exist and where they are.

Resilience

The ability to handle stress, shocks, or change.

Routine

A predictable pattern that reduces stress.

Signal Set

Universal hand and object signals for communication.

Stability

A state where basic needs are met and things are predictable.

Tier System

A simple scale from T0 (crisis) to T4 (thriving).

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10.2 Symbol Set

UBOM uses a universal symbol set that works across languages and literacy levels.

Core Symbols

- Circle — person
- Square — building
- Triangle — hazard
- Star — resource
- Arrow — movement
- Heart — care/support
- Wave line — water
- Sun — heat/energy
- Cloud — weather
- Flag — signal point

Color Codes

- Green — stable
- Yellow — strained
- Red — unstable
- Blue — water
- Orange — heat/fire
- Gray — unknown

——— PAGE BREAK ———

10.3 Color System

UBOM uses a universal color system for clarity and speed.

- Green — Stable
- Yellow — Watch
- Red — Unstable

- Blue — Water
- Orange — Heat / Fire
- Gray — Unknown

Purpose:

To create instant understanding across cultures.

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10.4 Example Scenarios

Scenario 1 — Heat Wave

- Use Hot Climate Overlay
- Increase hydration checks
- Move activities to morning/evening
- Add Shade Points
- Assign Water Monitor and Shade Coordinator

Outcome:

Community remains stable with reduced risk.

Scenario 2 — Sudden Storm

- Use Storm Overlay
- Move people to sheltered areas
- Suspend movement
- Use short-range communication
- Assign Shelter Checker and Wind Watcher

Outcome:

No injuries; community stays coordinated.

Scenario 3 — Resource Shortage

- Update Needs Map
- Update Resource Map
- Use Resource Distribution Protocol
- Prioritize vulnerable individuals
- Assign Supply Tracker and Food Monitor

Outcome:

Fair distribution and reduced conflict.

Scenario 4 — Communication Breakdown

- Use Signal Set
- Activate Message Runners
- Establish a central information board
- Use short, clear messages
- Increase check-ins

Outcome:

Information continues to flow.

Scenario 5 — Community Stress

- Increase Daily Stability Checks
- Hold 10-Minute Check-Ins
- Assign Calm-Point Person

- Update Needs Map
- Restore routines

Outcome:

Stress decreases; stability returns.

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10.5 Example Community Layouts

Layout A — Small Neighborhood

- Central UBOM Hub
- Water Point
- Shade Point
- Tool Shed
- Gathering Area
- Safe Pathways
- Micro-Role Board

Layout B — Rural Village

- Water Source
- Storage Barn
- Community Shelter
- Cooking Area
- Field Paths
- Weather Watch Point

Layout C — Urban Block

- Stairwell Hub
- Roof Access
- Shared Tools
- Communication Board
- Safe Room
- Exit Routes

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10.6 Example Daily Cycles

Cycle A — Standard

- Morning Reset
- Mid-Day Coordination
- Evening Review
- Night Quiet

Cycle B — Hot Climate

- Early Morning Activity
- Mid-Day Rest
- Late Afternoon Activity
- Evening Review

Cycle C — Storm Conditions

- Shelter Check
- Minimal Movement

- Frequent Check-Ins
- Resource Monitoring

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10.7 Example Resource Maps

Map A — Basic

- Water
- Food
- Tools
- Shelter
- Heat

Map B — Expanded

- Skills
- Communication Points
- Shade Points
- Dry Points
- High-Ground Points

Map C — Climate-Specific

- Cold: Heat Points, Fuel Points
- Hot: Shade Points, Water Points
- Wet: Dry Storage, High Ground
- Dry: Water Points, Fire-Safe Zones

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10.8 Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Who owns UBOM?

No one. It is open and free forever.

Q: Can UBOM be changed?

Yes. Communities should adapt it to local needs.

Q: Is UBOM political or religious?

No. It is neutral and universal.

Q: Can UBOM be taught to children?

Yes. It is designed for all ages.

Q: What if people disagree?

Use the Coordination Protocol and Micro-Roles.

Q: What if resources are scarce?

Use the Resource Distribution Protocol and Needs Map.

Q: What if communication fails?

Use the Signal Set and Message Runners.

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10. Release Seal & Closure

This final section establishes the integrity, openness, and permanence of UBOM v1.0.

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11.1 UBOM v1.0 Release Seal

UBOM v1.0 — Final Release

Edition: Universal

Status: Complete

License: Open, free, unrestricted

Attribution: Not required

Ownership: None

This seal confirms:

- all modules are complete
- all tools are stable
- all overlays are integrated
- all checklists and protocols are finalized
- no drafts or placeholders remain

UBOM v1.0 is the canonical baseline for all future versions.

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11.2 Version Integrity Statement

UBOM v1.0 is released with the following guarantees:

1. No ownership.
2. No attribution required.

3. No restrictions.
4. No hierarchy.
5. No monetization requirement.
6. No ideological alignment.
7. No expiration.

UBOM v1.0 remains valid indefinitely.

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11.3 How to Verify a UBOM Release

Check for these elements:

1. Version number: UBOM v1.0 — Final Release
2. Edition: Universal Edition or Publication Edition
3. Release Seal
4. Full structure (Sections 0–11)
5. Open license

If all five elements are present, the release is valid.

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11.4 How to Mirror UBOM

Mirroring Steps

1. Download or copy the full text.
2. Store it in multiple locations.

3. Share it with local communities.
4. Translate if needed.
5. Print physical copies if possible.
6. Create a local UBOM Hub.
7. Teach the core tools.

Purpose:

To ensure UBOM survives disruptions and spreads globally.

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11.5 How to Contribute to Future Versions

Ways to Contribute

- Local adaptations
- New micro-roles
- New overlays
- New maps or models
- Translation improvements
- Training methods

Principles

- Keep it simple
- Keep it universal
- Keep it inclusive
- Keep it open
- Keep it non-hierarchical

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11.6 Closure Page

UBOM v1.0 — Universal Edition

Final Release

This manual is:

- free
- open
- universal
- anonymous
- adaptable
- resilient
- human-centered

It is designed to help any community, anywhere, under any conditions, build:

- stability
- resilience
- connection
- clarity
- shared responsibility
- sustainable growth

UBOM is not a system of control.

It is a system of empowerment.

It belongs to everyone.

It belongs to no one.

It is yours now.

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UBOM v1.0 — Universal Edition Complete